

NEWS BY THE MAIL

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**Our Washington Correspondence.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1895  
*The Secret Circular—The Union Party—The Corres-  
pondent of the New York Herald Falsified and Sustained  
by the Facts—The Signers of the Protocol—Another  
Failure.*

When this correspondent of the *New York Herald* closed, a short time ago, the original plan for the formation of a Union party, it occasioned not only a flutter here, but a very unnecessary alarm, followed up by various disavowals and explanations casting the affair upon us as an invention. The fact we now give substantiates our previous statements.

promises, and to the ostracism from all legislative offices, if possible, State and national, of all candidates who have been guilty of such a compromise. It is opposed to the compromises of the last session. It is distinct—it is binding; and after having been signed by a good many whigs, and by a few democrats who have since struck off their names, it is published by the *National Intelligencer*, to gratify public curiosity. It is a curious affair, and we suppose can have no other effect than to excite the passions of the

other object in view than the organization, upon the platform, of a great Union party. It is surmised that Gen. Foote, of Mississippi, is at the bottom of the movement, and for the following reasons:—His self-sacrificing course in the Senate, at the last session, upon the subject of the

Compromise bills, has ostracized him from the democratic church in Mississippi. He is among the hosts of drift of the great adjustment—a national man, with national, and honorably national, reputation, but without "a local habitation and a name." The democratic party in Mississippi have disapproved of the patriotic course of Gen. Foote—he has sacrificed his position in his party in Mississippi. He is a democrat at large. He knows, as we all see, that both the old party

ties, North and South, are broken up, and scattered into numberless fragments. We see, as we know, that a Union party, of the conservatives of all parties, organised all over the Union, would be a saving, and an especially in the campaign of 1862, providing a nucleus for the formation of Gen. Foote has the sagacity also, to see that the proper place in such a party would command advancement to a prominent position in the government, and the party can only fairly be organized hence, it is supposed that Gen. Foote has been a prime mover in all it

plans and movements looking to the organization of Union party, and particularly in this last most curious and emphatic pronouncement.

We have had some inklings of developments upon the subject to day.

When Mr. Clay's resolution instituting an inquiry into the expediency of more stringent measures for the suppression of the African slave trade was taken up Mr. Hale took occasion to read the congressional

compromise pledge, from the *National Intelligencer*, to  
 losing it up with some pungent remarks on the effec-  
 of this pledge of excommunication. It would ostrac-  
 cise those who might engage in the discussion of the  
 very African slave trade—for it necessarily opened up  
 the whole subject of slavery, and the agitation of the  
 whole subject. Mr. Hale could not let the occasion  
 pass without a fling at the African colonization  
 scheme, which, he said, was advocated in the South  
 as the great anti-slavery measure. He said that the

In his remarks in reply to Mr. Hale, General Foot confessed that he was one of the signers of this protocol—that he was proud to confess it, because he thought agitation ought to cease. He also read from the proclamation of Messrs. Wood, Ketchum, and

others, at the late dinner to Governor Young, in New York, as sustaining the ground taken by this congressional protocol. — Mr. Clay also admitted that he signed this paper — this congressional pledge — with the view of suppressing further agitation of the slavery question, and of holding fast to the good faith of the late adjustment. Mr. Hale, in reply, was about disclosing something of a mysterious character in relation to a late caucus of some sort, in one

the basement rooms of the Capitol, but he was called to order, and we remain the dark on this point as before. We are at least free to suppose that there was some few days ago, a confidential meeting of a dozen or so of the leading politicians of Congress, chiefs of whigs, in reference to this protocol. We are free to suspect that it is intended as the preliminary movement to the organization of a Union party, and that it has already exploded; for it does appear that Sumner, Sam Houston, and several other democrats, who stand

have, upon the "sober second thought," expunged the names from the record. The difficulty is, in roping in the democrats. Gen. Foote and the conservative democrats of Georgia are all safe as they can be sign, and so lab industriously to get up this Union party. But the body of the democrats are of the opinion that, excepting Mississippi, Georgia, and perhaps Missouri, the democratic party can be readily reorganized when the time comes. And, even in the event of failing, before

the people with a National presidential ticket. The democrats count upon their majority in the House for the President, and upon their majority in the Senate for the Vice President. So that the insuperable difficulty in the organization of a Union party is in the improbability of coaxing in the democrats. Gen. Cass stands aloof, and the efforts of Gen. Foote meet with indifferent success. We must wait a little longer. Perhaps it is not certain—but we say perhaps—some-

Now, we undertake to say that the following facts cannot safely be denied. 1. That the original plan for the formation of a Union party was by national convention at Washington, on the 22d of February; that on the publication of the plan, the movers in it took the alarm, and the scheme was abandoned. 2. That the secret circular published to gratify public curiosity, is the second movement for the organization.

We leave such signers as Messrs. Houston, Rush, Gwin, Foote, Downs and Clements, of the Senate—also democrats—and Mr. Spenser Cobb, of the House, to hold on or quit. We understand Gen. Houston has quit. But why not hold on? The proportion of fortwhigs to ten democrats ought not to scare the latter. But it does seem to us, that the matter of the organ

ation of a Union party, from beginning to end, has been managed with a singular want of discretion, tact and boldness. We have never seen any thing quite so skittish. Suppose we all pick the flint, and try it again. Better luck, perhaps, next time. Who knows?

**Interesting from the Tehuantepec Route.**  
**ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA—THE TEHUANTEPEC SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXPEDITION—REVOLT IN OAJACA.**

VILLAGE OF MINATITLAN—REPORTED DEATH OF  
SANTA ANNA, ETC., ETC.  
[Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.]  
VERA CRUZ, Dec 24 1850.

In my last letter I wrote that I expected the expedition would be able to leave the next day for the Coastascolcos, but have been sadly disappointed. The collector of the port pushed in his objections to the form of the permission given for the free admission of

The Alabama to Mexican ports. We were obliged therefore, to wait for the reply from the city of Mexico. It arrived yesterday. The minister has sent down an order to permit us to pass with every despatch, and accordingly we shall sail this day, as soon as all hands can be got on board.

There is little news to send you. Vera Cruz will be called in the States, an extremely dull place; but the inhabitants here consider it a very lively city.

The opera of Saturday night last brought out a full assemblage of the elite of the city, and the display was

a great change in the opinions of some of the Tehuantepec party, who had previously, a very low estimate of the beauty and fashion of Vera Cruz. The dress circle was adorned with the most beautiful collection imaginable of Mexican beauty, and I must confess that it would have done credit to the Crescent City—as that is saying a good deal for this place. We did not sail to day. We shall all be at the opera again tonight.

Two Californians came here a few days since, in state of destitution. They belong to a party which sailed from San Francisco on the 8th of October in the brig Powhatan, bound to Panama. After being at sea two months, they ran short of provisions and water. Ten of the passengers went on shore to attempt to get supplies, under an arrangement with the captain to stand off and on, waiting for them. A blow came, their boat was stove, and the brig was blown off, a

left them they had no alternative but to make their own way across the country. The survivors finally reached Minutitan, on the Isthmus, and finding conveyance there, were forced to continue their march to this city. The names of those who left the ship were Henry Crane, James Witherspoon, Captain Kellogg, Alonso Vreeland, James H. Barbour, William Dupee, James Walker, Joseph N. Woodward, Eugene Ring and James S. Wyman. Crane and Witherspoon

They report that there is an abundance of game in the lachuma such as wild turkey, pheasant, deer, etc. They report a party of surveyors on the Pacific examining the harbor of Boca Rana, probably the Boca Grande Mexican salt lake.

A report reached here a few days since of a ravine which had broken out in the State of Oaxaca, under sort of guerrilla leader named Melendez, with about 100 men and 100 followers. They have captured some small villages, and put the municipal officers to death. The principal place of resort is Tehuantepec, which is the capital of the State. The returned Californians I spoke of, did not encounter any of them on the route, where was Tehuantepec. Troops have been ordered to

Perote and unable to put down the insurrection, we have no doubt they will succeed without any difficulty. No damage has been done to American interests. For the excellent reason there is but one American

A man named Bryant has recovered \$15,000 from a stage company of Chicago, as damages, his son having been killed by the upsetting of one of their coaches.